

36004 to 36008.

From Guaquin, Bolivia. Presented by Dr. C. W. Foster, at the request of Mr. W. F. Wight, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 11, 1913.

"Grains grown at the southern extremity of Lake Titicaca, at an elevation above 12,500 feet, some as high as 13,000 feet." (*Wight*.)

36004. TRITICUM AESTIVUM L. **Wheat.**
(*T. vulgare* Vill.)

36005. HORDEUM VULGARE L. **Barley.**

36006 and 36007. CHENOPodium QUINOA Willd. **Quinoa.**

36006. "Red or mixed." **36007.** "White."

36008. VICIA FABA L. **Broad bean.**

36009. ERYTHRINA ARBORESCENS Roxburgh.

From Darjiling, India. Presented by Mr. Wilson Popenoe, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 28, 1913.

"This tree is indigenous to the central and eastern Himalayas, up to the altitude of 7,500 feet. In Darjiling, where there is an occasional snowfall in winter, it seems perfectly hardy, and should, therefore, withstand the frosts of southern California and south Florida without injury. As the annual rainfall at Darjiling is about 130 inches, however, the dry climate of California may not be well suited to it. Attaining a height of 30 or 40 feet and bearing its brilliant flowers in the greatest profusion, it naturally forms a very prominent feature of the landscape; in fact, it may be said to be the most conspicuous of all plants in Darjiling.

"The leaflets are dark green, cordate, sometimes a foot in breadth. The tree is not deciduous during the flowering season, and hence does not exhibit the bare appearance so much objected to in many erythras. The flower spikes are often a foot in length, the individual tubular flowers being 2 inches long and of the most brilliant scarlet. The effect produced by the tree when in full bloom is nothing short of gorgeous, reminding one, in fact, of the royal poinciana.

"This species is quite frequently placed on slopes or hillsides to prevent the soil from washing. It is so easily propagated by cuttings that trimmings, when thrown on the ground, will quickly take root and form new trees." (*Popenoe*.)

36010. COLOCASIA sp.**Taro.**

From Tolga, Queensland, Australia. Presented by Mr. J. A. Hamilton. Received August 21, 1913.

"This taro seems to like volcanic soil. Whether it is the same as the one in Hawaii I do not know, but in flavor it is equally good. It was introduced here by the Chinese and grown along the banks of small creeks and springs, but I have found that by planting the tubers out on good cultivated soil at the beginning of the wet season they produce tubers of superior flavor, better than where the taro is flooded. A clay loam is best." (*Hamilton*.)

"This taro is apparently identical with the *Pat long fu* (S. P. I. No. 29327) from Canton, China. It is of excellent quality, but a poor keeper." (*R. A. Young*.)

36011. ALLIUM CEPA L.**Onion.**

From Denia, Spain. Presented by the American consul. Received August 21, 1913.

See S. P. I. No. 26134 for previous introduction and description.